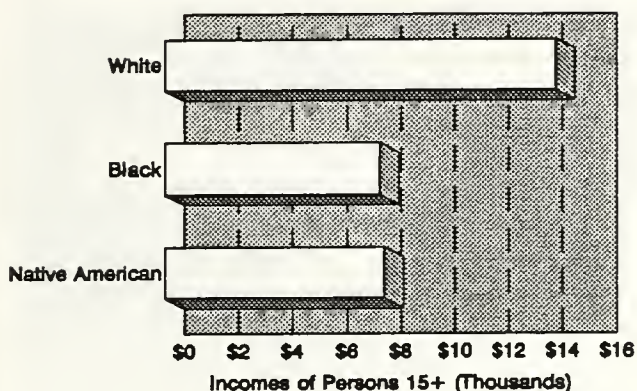
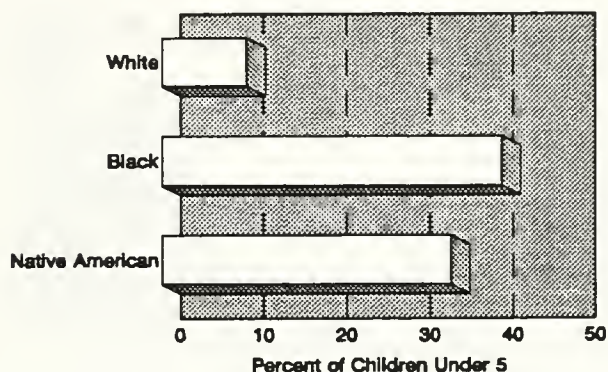


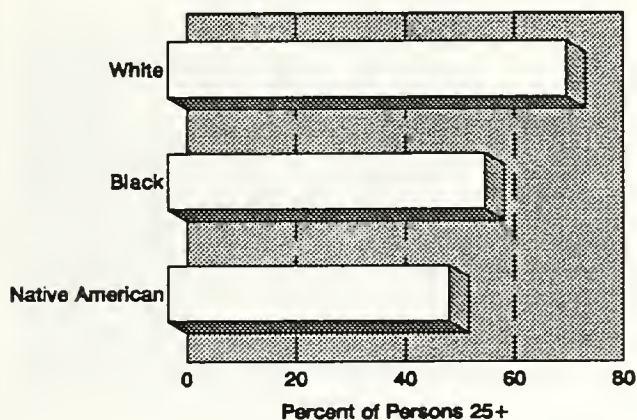
**FIGURE 4**  
Per Capita Income by Race  
North Carolina, 1989



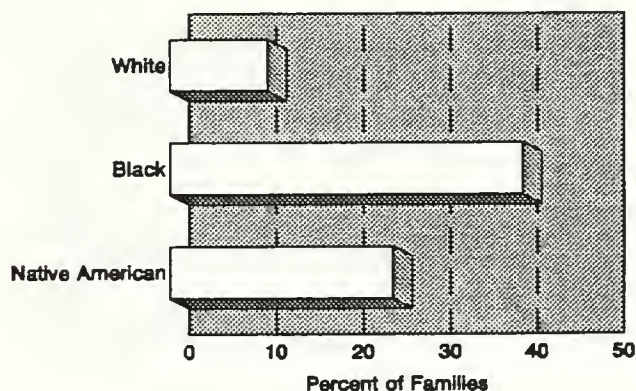
**FIGURE 5**  
Percent Young Children Below Poverty by Race  
North Carolina, 1989



**FIGURE 6**  
Percent High School Graduates by Race



**FIGURE 7**  
Percent Families Headed by a Female by Race  
North Carolina, 1990



earlier, incomes were much lower and poverty rates much higher for minorities than for Whites. (See Figures 4 and 5.) Children in Black and Indian households headed by a female were especially likely to live below the poverty level.

**EDUCATION** — Educational levels improved more for Blacks than others during the decade. Still, in 1990, Whites were much more likely to have graduated from high school and college. American Indians were least likely to have achieved these educational levels. (See Figure 6.)

**FAMILY STRUCTURE** — During the 1980s, changes in family structure were in the general direction of a disproportionate increase among minorities in the number of female-headed families with children. In 1990, 11 percent of White families, compared to 41 percent of Black families and 26 percent of Indian families, were headed by a female (Figure 7).

**HOUSING** — While 1980-1990 reductions in overcrowding were slightly greater for minorities than for Whites, fewer